THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901. Publication Office THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year

RNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY 86.00 MORNING AND SUNDAY 4.00 Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNPAY. Fifty cents

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 10, 1901, was as follows:

Circulation Statement.

The Virginia Candidates.

credit in overturning the machine yet forty years of age, he will be one barely on the threshold of middle life, Mr. Montague is a man of wide experience, and his years have been filled with successful accomplishment. Of a fine old stock, his early youth was a period of struggles with adversity which, far from deadening his natural abilities, or breaking the brave spirit inherited from a long line of worthy ancestors, only served to bring out what was in him, and ripen a character which in any circumstances would have been broad, clean, and commanding, earlier than happens to most Americans destined for distinction. Mr. Montague has climbed the ladder of success and renown step by step, and has left no broken rungs behind him. In every position which Providence ce of his fellow-citizens of Virginia, or of his country, have called upon him to fill, he has done his devoir right well and manfully. As school teacher, practicing lawyer, United while he absolutely knows that the Re-States district attorney, and Attorney publican party will do nothing at all along the line of his professeed desires, and won the respect and esteem of all Mr. Chandler's deliverance on the with a considering mediate to invoke the force of the law, and call for troops. From this point of view, events at the place will be watched General of his State, he has deserved and won the respect and esteem of all who have come in contact with him, or have been privileged to hear his eloquence, mark his learning and logic, evils which pervade the trust system, or watch his brilliant course. He is a he proceeds to say that the Democratic prosent one is, and accompanied with a machine man. The honor of the nomination to the highest office in the gift of his State, he has won on his merit and record, against the meables. sidering the conditions under which, with much modest reluctance, he entered upon a personal campaign which which Mr. Chandler, in his intensely epithets at the United States for venturing to send warships to preserve order on the Isthmus of Panama. The "Francais" will form a brilliant chapter in the partisan spirit, has never been willing annals of Virginia politics for all time,

a Virginian, yet the extent of his bu ness interests here and the fact that much of his earlier life was spent in this community, entitle us to look upon him as a Washington boy, whose successful career across the line is a matter of personal interest to a host of his friends and acquaintances in this city. Like his chief, Mr. Willard is a young n, with probably a long lease of life before him in which to serve his State and nation, and the belief is justifiable that the future holds still higher political honors in store for him. It is encouraging to see the vigorous, fearless, and able young men of the Democracy come to the front and seize the reins of power in the party, as they have done in Virginia. It would be well if the example set at Norfolk could be followed in every Democratic State Convention in the Union. national organization needs leaders, and needs them badly; needs forceful men of intellectual and moral worth and weight to carry the banner of Democracy to victory once more. If they are to be found at all, it will be

Chairman Barksdale's Speech.

man Barksdale in calling the Virginia Convention to order was in West Point, when it has been considvein. Nething could have been more appropriate than his reference to Mr. ages who have attended the exposition, Bryan and the silver question, which does seem a little aburd. Are these was the leading issue in the last cam- pets of the Government so far above paign. Mr. Barksdale says truly that all other young men in preciousness that the Democratic party is not a party of they must receive special protection one man, or of one idea. Justly and from evil influences, or are they so far properly he gives Mr. Bryan high rank below other youths in moral stability among the honored leaders of Democ- that they cannot be trusted not to walracy, past and present. In this respect low in pitch if it is anywhere in their his remarks present a pleasing contrast | neighborhood? to much that has been said recently, not only by the Republican press but young men who have upheld and en by a portion of the Democratic,

earnestly and intelligently advocated not necessarily unquestioning and irre oblivion through the operation of purely thority. Of course, there are time natural causes. Such recognition does when mere acceptance of this authority not constitute an admission of error, is all that is possible; a soldier must but simply shows the progressive spirit | do what he is told whether he under which is necessary to keep a great po- stands why or not; but he will be a There is no question of consistency in- a man if he tries, so far as in him lies volved. All economic questions are to to understand the reasons of duty and dealt with practically, and as conditions change economic policies should tion or because he must, but because It is one that should be eminently sat- the power of a great commander is party, however they may have differed right. They have found by experience

The Evening Cimes those Democrats who believed in the old standard should be satisfied with brought it about. They cannot strengthen the Democratic party by task if they discover that their superiattacking Mr. Bryan and the eighty or ninety per cent of the party who agreed with him. They should be altogether content to shake hands over a ygone issue, and take up earnestl the questions of the present. There is plenty of common ground for the Dem-the hands of the opposition by keeping alive the animosities of the past. Mr. Barksdale has sounded a keynote which it is to be hoped may be taken up in perfect harmony by the Democ racy all over the land.

Chandler on the Trusts.

Ex-Senator Chandler strikes out vigorously at the trusts. In an article published in the "New York Indepen- ment, and may be considered as a sedent," he declares that the charter of Daily average (Sunday, 18,730, excepted).. 39,194 | the billion-dollar Steel Trust should be revoked by the Republican Legislature which granted it. So it should, but it The Democratic Convention of the will not be done, and nobody knows Commonwealth of Virginia has done that better than does Mr. Chandler itself and the party at large great himself. The ex-Senator occupies a very unique place in American politics, which has been ruling and running the No man in public life more thoroughly State Democracy for several years, and understands the gigantic abuses which selecting as standard-bearers in the exist, and few have spoken more forceimpending gubernatorial campaign two fully in their condemnation. The port, due to a lack of union-made maand popular young men as trouble with Mr. Chandler is that no Andrew Jackson Montague and Joseph | matter how grave the wrong may be, Willard. The former, who, if he and what direful results he believes lives, will be the next Governor of Vir- will flow from its continuance, he' is ginia, is an ideal political leader. Not not willing to have a remedy applied McKeesport again threatens to become otherwise than through the instrumenof the youngest men in the history of tality of the Republican party. Althe State to occupy the Executive most constantly he is begging of that Mansion in Richmond. Yet, although party to do right, knowing that the appeal will be in vain, and supporting garded as certain that a race riot will the party just as strongly as if it were doing right.

Few Americans ever made stronger appeals on behalf of bimetallism than did Mr. Chandler, and the echo of his indignant denunciation of the gold standard has scarcely died away. He painted the blackest pictures of the The Steel Trust thus far has been rewrong and injury which that standard involved, and predicted that if it were regard to interference with its men by involved, and predicted that if it were upheld it would ruin the industries and he was not willing to have the country saved by the Democracy. He preferred ruin with Republicanism in the ascendent to salvation at the hands of the ers, and yet the corporations have not Democratic party. His soundest and had even any general recourse to the best economic arguments are always courts to stop it. marred by gratuitous flings at the Democracy. He assumes that nothing is to be hoped for from that party, and therefore refuses to support it, even

subject of the trusts is no exception. does he know that? How can the Demblic abuse will or can be reformed by openly defend the wrong.

stepped. It is thought that the entermanagers of the theatre in question have been interviewed, and have inti-mated that their entertainment is very

The Whitney and Burgdorf cases in New York present a very curious lega Point," for the benefit of the young counsel, who insists that they are no gentlemen, if desired. It is not known guilty, and that no case can be proved

dent will look like a little comedy in itself. Of course, it is not desirable had. The attorney still asserts in the pres that boys immature in experience shall see entertainments of doubtful character, even when grown men might witness them without any particular inness them without any particular in- acquit the defendants, notwithstan The speech of Temporary Chair- Jury. But the idea of whitewashing the their confessions. Midway for the benefit of the cadets of excellent taste, and most happy ered unnecessary to do any such thing for the crowds of other visitors of all

It cannot be too often repeated to couraged the hazing system that the It is an easy matter for those who essence of a soldier's duty is obedience the free coinage of silver, to recognize sponsible obedience, but so far as posthe fact that the issue has passed into sible, intelligent co-operation with aulitical party fully abreast of the times. better soldier and considerably more of discipline, and obeys, not from tradi change with them. These ideas are well he knows that it is wise and right that expressed in Mr. Barksdale's speech. he should. In fact, the very secret of isfactory to all who are true to the that his men can see what he wants to present aspirations of the Democratic do with them, and believe that he is

of manliness in opposition to that of the authorities, and to continue hazing he firm establishment of that standard in defiance of the rules against it. They no matter what causes may have need to learn the importance of discipline. Is it likely to assist them in this ors cannot trust them to obey a simple gentlemen, but must remove all temp-tation from their path? It is reported that General Miles himself found the entertainment in question offensive, and not to his liking. It is to his credit that he did, and that he said so. A decent man does not willingly go hunting about for filth. He does not need prohibitions and restrictions to keep him away from it.

Labor War Developments.

The steel strike appears to be no nearer its end than it was yesterday. fore appropriate. The refusal of the Western Amalgamated men to reconsider their decision ment, and may be considered as a serious blow to their cause. Probably its effect has not been modified by the expulsion of the recalcitrants from the Association. That action is more likely further to alienate the workers in Illinois and Wisconsin than it is to bring them back repentant to the fold. On the side of the strikers the principal advantage of the past twenty-four hours has been gained through the closing of the tube works at McKeesterial. There are now about thirteen thousand idle men in the town, and the local labor leaders are sending out hurry calls for financial assistance. a storm centre. Today we hear that two hundred negro steel workers there have offered to return to the mills. Should their offer be accepted it is rebe the immediate result. President Shafter continues to urge peace and respect for the law upon his followers, but the conditions are rapidly becoming acute, and, in spots, alarming, and the struggle hardly can go on much longer without an outbreak of violence the strikers. The latter have not, it is the industrial classes of America. But true, committed any overt act which would serve as an excuse for military interference; but there has been a great deal of intimidation of non-strik-

There is not much question that such a riot as might occur at McKeesport were the negroes put to work, would THE SUEZ CANAL STATEMENT. change the situation suddenly, or that the trust would then no longer hesitate with apprehension for the next few

he can make with safety, for there is The Parislan press continues to hurl the Isthmus of Panama. The "Francais" says: "Americans are impatiently seeking an opportunity to lay hands on the Isthmus of Panama, and should an opportunity not present itself, are deterportunity not present itself, are determined by the same period th annals of Virginia politics for all time, his latest achievement must be regarded as a signal triumph for the less for the independent manhood of his supporters who, as the history of the convention indicates, must number a vast majority of That is to distraction the trusts, because the aim of the South is to distraction the trusts, because the negroes.

That is great long, truly must be respectively disconnected. In effect we occurred that the Democratic party will do nothing to curb the trusts, because the aim of the South is to distraction the negroes.

That is great long, truly must be respectively and phortunity to lay hands on the list must of Panama, and should an opportunity not present itself, are determined to provoke it." That about the presses the average opinion of leading french journalists, and it is a ridiculous to one. The Washington Administration may have ulterfor views and purposes, leading the statement of the present itself, are determined to provoke it." That about the presses the average opinion of Panama, and should an opportunity not present itself, are determined to provoke it." That about the presses the average opinion of leading free presses the average opinion Democrats in the Commonwealth.

In selecting a candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship, independence and wisdom were again shown by the Virginia party of the people in the nomination of Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Although this gentieman has his voting residence on the other side of the Potoresidence on the other side of the Poto- some of whom may be broad enough to order to intervene with the object of turn- whole; France, Holland mac, and in all things is heart and soul see and acknowledge that no great ing the Castro Government of Venezue- Hungary combined furnishing a total of the party whose policy has created the phalt Trust, remains to be seen. But abuse, and the leaders of which party the excited French pencil-drivers might as well cease foaming at the mouth Neither the Administration, nor the American people which it often misrep It is reported that when the West Point Cadets encamp at the Pan-quire anything it contains. Should op-American Exposition they will have to portunity offer we might be willing to wear blinders, or some of the perform-ances in the midway will have to be Rica to permit the American canal to traverse American territory, but neither tainment offered at one of the Oriental theatres will injure their morals. The managers of the theatre is execution.

mild, and does not need to be toned down, but they offer to put on a little comedy, entitled "Hazing at West Point," for the benefit of the young were made against the advice of their what the result of the controversy will against them. The men have now been arraigned, and they are not only in close.

To the average observer, this inci-

Poor Old Manhattan.

(From the New York World.)

Ornamental.

(From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.) Rear Admiral Bob Evans is not saying any hing, but it is reasonable to suppose that he i loing a lot of ornamental thinking.

One Bad Feature.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)

A British Jest.

(From the London Globe.)

The day before yesterday the Constitution collided with a rock near Long Island Sound. This experience with a real rock will no doubt make the trials rather easier when it will only have a sharmrock to deal with.

Unromantic.

(From the Baltimore American.)
A road is to be built in the Alps past the amous St. Bernard, and the progress of modern mprovement may in the future dig the travelers ormerly saved by the heroic dogs out of the now with steam ploughs.

A Good Word.

(From the Philadelphia Enquirer.) Minister Wu is preparing to erect the handsom-st legation building in Washington. This does of look as if the Celestial Kingdom was bank-upt. We trust that Wu will long live in the sew home he is to build. Few men have de-erved more of their country than he.

And Fewer Honorables.

And Fewer Honorables.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A society for the suppression of spurious tirle, in a been formed in Viginia. A tranch of it should be organized in every State of Statius of the silver question; while of sposed to set up for themselves a code

And Fewer Honorables.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A society for the suppression of spurious tirle, in as been formed in Viginia. A tranch of it should be organized in every State of Station in the smelled powder, fewer judges who never read tient.

CHINESE TREATY PORTS.

Information Collected by the Treas ury Bureau of Statistics.

discussing the subject of treaty ports in China and their relation to bus prohibition, or to behave as officers and Bureau of Statistics, said this morning "The 'treaty ports' are the doors through which foreign commerce enters and at which citizens of foreign nation may personally engage in trade with the people of that country. Through these doors enters and must continue to enter the merchandise for which other nations find a market in China, and upon the facilities which they offer the reside of foreign nations are dependent for their intercourse, business and otherwise, with the 490,000,000 people of that great Em-pire. A study somewhat in detail of these entrance ways to the commerce and people of that great nation is there-

"The 'treaty ports' are not, as might naturally be supposed, located exclusively to remain at work is, no doubt, a se-vere disappointment to the Shaffer ele-of the cities which are now open to of the cities which are now open to foreign commerce under treaty regula-tions are located in the interior, some of them thousands of miles from the coast. Only thirteen of the twenty-eight cities classed as treaty ports are upon or im-mediately adjacent to the coast, and while most of the remainder are located upon navigable streams in the interior, some are not even accessible by waterways or land transportation systems other than the mere carriages or carts. wheelbarrows or pack animals and men. Chungking, located in the populous prov-ince of Szechuan, at the head of navigation on the Yangtze River, is 2,000 miles from the coast, while Yatung, recently opened in the dependency of Tibet, and reached only by pack trains and loads carried by men, is nearly 3,000 miles in-land, measuring from China's greatest port of entry, Shanghai. While all of the cities opened to trade in the history of this development of foreign commercial relations were upon the coast, the privilege has gradually been extended toward the interior, until now the Yangtze Valley is thickly dotted with cities open to trade, and cities along the valley of other navigable streams are also thus privileged.

of other havigable streams are also thus privileged.

"With an apparent disposition to open cities to foreign trade wherever conveniences for transportation are available it is reasonable to expect that the multiplication of transportation conveniences through the introduction of railways and steam navigation on the smaller streams will be followed by a multiplication of treaty poris and trade privileges, and perhaps finally a general opening of all trade centres without limitation to privileges of this character. With the right of navigation and mining and manufacturing freely opened already to citizens of foreign countries it is not improbable that privileges of trade and residence will be more rapidly extended to them in the future than box been the of this great Empire."

Number, Tonnage, and Draught of

Vessels Using the Waterway. The State Department has received from John G. Long, the United States lowing summary of the annual report of the directors of the British Suez Canal: The net tonnage for the past year a machine man. The honor of the nomedoes be know that? How can the Democratic and machine man. The honor of the nomedoes have the first that of 1899, but an increase of 199,539 tons as compared with that of 499,549 tons as compared with that of 88. The transit receipts, which in 1899 amounted to \$17,624,230, and were higher han in any previous year since the openng of the canal, fell to \$17.690.356 m 1900

> rough the canal was 3,501 in 1898, 3,607 in tons in 1900. During the same period the tonnage from German vessels has in-creased from 960,597 tons in 1838 to 1,070,767 in 1809, and 1,466,394 tons in 1909.

> per cent of the vessels and 9 c of the tonnage of the carrying trade to he East through the Suez Canal.

"In the ten years 1889-1898, the annual et tonnage ranged from 6,783,187 tons to 28,600 tons, and the transit receipts fro \$12,770,343 to \$16,461,590. The average of the net tonnage was 7,992,897 tons, and of the transit receipts \$14,489,498, while in 1900 the ansit receipts amounted to \$17,490,736. The mean net tonnage per vessel also rose from 1,951 tons in 1889 to 2,743 tons in 1899, is against 2,830 tons in 1900.

was 91.7 per cent, as against 90.7 per cent in 1896.

"The percentage of vessels drawing less than 23 feet was 58.9 in 1899, as against 62.4 in 1990, while that of vessels drawing more than 23 feet was 61.1 in 1899, as compared with 37.6 in 1890.

"The maximum draft allowed for vessels passing through the canal is 25 feet 7 inches, and 392 vessels, drawing more than 24 feet 7 inches, used the canal, as compared with 336 in 1896 and 374 in 1898, representing a percentage of 18.7 in 1898, 19.7 in 1899, and 8.8 in 1900. It is hoped that before long the maximum draft allowed will be raised to 25 feet 3 inches.
"It may be of interest to remark that in 1890 only 12 vessels passed through the canal with a beam of 49 feet 2 inches or more. Since 1895 the aumber has increased as follows: Forty-two in 1895, 68 in 1896, 29 in 1897, 123 in 1898, 159 in 1899, and 212 in 1990.

"The number of troops carried through.

92 in 1897, 123 in 1898, 159 in 1899, and 212 in 1999.

"The number of troops carried through the canal in 1969 amounted to 154,249, as against 168,552 in 1899, being an increase of 29,711 Russian, 28,770 French, 22,634 German, 634 Italian, 587 Japanese, 319 Dutch, and 297 Portuguese, against a decrease of 13,238 British, 8,543 Turkish, 7,891 Spanish, and 7,583 American troops, as compared with 1899. The number of civilian passengers amounted to 162,445 in 1999, as against 88,616 in the preceding year; while the number of pilgrims, emigrants, and convicts was 25,530 in 1999, as compared with 25,173 in 1899.

"In the year 1870, 26,738 civil and military passengers were carried through the canal; in 1890 the number rose to 28,300; in 1899, to 282,203, as against 221,238 in 1899."

TO LAY THE ALASKAN CABLE. Major Glassford Sails to Oversee Contractors' Work.

Colonel Dunwoody, Acting Chief of the Signal Corps, has been advised that Ma-jor Glassford has salied from Seattle on nis way to Alaska to superintend the lay his way to Alaska to superintend the laying of the cable from Juneau to Skagway. The work is to be done by contractors and will be inspected by Major
Glassford.

It is expected that the actual time to be
consumed in the laying of the cable will
not be more than two weeks, and shortly
after that time the seat of government
will be in telegraphic communication with
the Alaskan capital by way of the Capta.

will be in telegraphic communication with the Alaskan capital by way of the Cana-dian telegraph, which will be completed within a few weeks.

Licatenant Mitchell, with a detachment of fifteen men of the Signal Corps, left Scattle on the same boat to assist in re-pairing and building the telegraph lines which the War Department is construct-lag in Alaska.

Shows Up. (From the Chicago Journs

"I wouldn't be so concerned about my looks, Ethelinda," said the homely ausband, crossly. "beauty is only skin deep."
"I know it, Melchier," snapped the pretty wife, still inspecting the effect of her new hat in the mirror, "her outliness more than the mirror.

STATISTICS OF THREE STATES.

School, Militia, and Voting Age Tables of the New Census.

Office yesterday giving the number of of school, militia, and veting the States of Michigan, Minne ota, and Mississippl for the census year 1900. In Michigan there is a total of 275 persons of school age-five to twen ty years inclusive-of which number 7,65 ed; in Minnesota there are 612,990, which number 4,443 are colored, and in Mississippi 633,927, of which number 379,29 are colored. Males of militia age in Mich igan number 516,802, which includes 5,208 olored. Minnesota has 339,734, of which aber 3,419 are colored. In Mississippl the total number of militia males is 283, 539, of which 167,287 are colored. Michigan 712,245 whites of voting age and 7,233 ored voters; Minnesota has 502,384 whit ters and 4,410 colored, while Mississippi high place. We have the respons

this class representing only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the whole number of such persons. In Minnesota foreign white persons of school age constitute 8.2 per cent, and native white persons of foreign par-entage 64.8 per cent, of the entire number of persons of school age, these two elements combined representing nearly three-fourths of all persons of school age. In Michigan these same two elements combined constitute 55.8 per cent of all persons of school age, but in Mississippi they constitute only 1.1 per cent.

Colorge persons of school age constitute

n Miscissippi 59.9 per cent of the whole mber of persons of school age, this ele-ent being comprised almost wholly of ersons of negro descent. In Michigan

Britain as well, that it our supplies were cut off from England the industrial sys-tem of the empire would collapse.

"There is not a corner of the world,

age, these two elements combined consti- out limit." males of militia age. In Michigan these same two elements represent a little over three-fifths of all the males of militia age, but in Mississippi the white males of militia age in 1900 were substantially all of supply of home-grown great ideas, but

tia age in 1900 were substantially all of native birth.

In Mississippi, where the colored elgement predominates, colored rades of militia age constitute 52.8 per cent of all smales of militia age.

In Minnesota 51.5 per cent of the voters are foreign born, while in Michigan the same element constitutes more than one-third, or 32.4 per cent. In Mississippi the males of voting age are nearly all native, the foreign-born class representing only 1.4 per cent of the total number of voters. Of the whole number of males of voting age are nearly all native, the foreign parentage. In Michigan these two elements constitute nearly three-fifths of the total number of voters. In Mississippi, the colored element constitutes 56.8 per cent of the entire voters in the State.

Among males of voting age as a whole in 1900 there is a large proportion of illiterate colored of males of negro descent In Michigan 5.5 per cent, and in Minnesota 4.1 per cent, of the whole number of males of negro descent In Michigan 5.5 per cent, and in Minnesota 4.1 per cent, of the whole number of males of voting age in 1900 were liliterate. The largest proportion of illiterate the males of native parentage is 0 be found in Mississippi, where the umber is 8.4 of the total whole and the world in schools, colleges, and university to the whole of the day of the world in schools, colleges, and university the whole dement constitutes for males of voting age in 1900 were all the world. It is hard to select from among them the single master idea which will give the fair an individuality above any fair yet held, but if I were to attempt it I would say that it lies in this—that we intend to show not only the results of the world's activities as they appear in products of all kinds, but the activities through which these products are made possible. We have a will say that it lies in this—that we have the did will give the fair an individuality above any fair yet held, but if I were to attempt it I would say that it lies in this—that we have the world's activit to be found in Mississippi, where the number is 8.4 of the total, while in Michi-gan the illiterates number 2.2 per cent, and only seven-tenths of 1 per cent in Minnesoft

THE EXCLUSION OF CHINESE. Expected That the Southern Pacific

Will Cense Its Complaints. Attorneys for the Southern Pacific Rail-oad have been besieging the Treasury Department to procure, if possible, withit the formality of an appeal, some mod cations of the instructions to the Colarding the admission of Chinese who enr the country, ostensibly on their way Mexico, so as to get the advantage of

The collector has refused admittance to believed he had reason to suspect of a nto the United States. H. A. Taylor, Asntertain any protests against the coltor's severity of ruling

but I warn you that it will do no good died letters addressed to persons in Eastern States, and in others adesses of residents of Boston, New York, and the like, with every in ant to offer much inducement to cross Pacific, merely for the purpose of living our neighbor republic. It is most by that the Southern Pacific will drop matter as far as its efforts at the asury Department in this matter are

HAWAII'S COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Delegate Wilcox's Private Secretary Describes the Situation.

David Kalanokalani, private secretary to Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, who is in Washington, said this morning that when Congress meets next December Mr. Wilcox will present to the House a resolution passed by the Hawaiian Legislature sking Congress to put a duty on coffee so as to protect the coffee growers of Ha-

"Before Hawaii was annexed to the United States," said Mr. Kalanokalani, "the coffee industry was fairly prosperus and the growers were making m but since the admission of coffee free duty the business of the Hawaiian coffee growers has steadily declined until now the industry languishes. There are very rich coffee lands in Hawaii that if worked are capable of producing large crops of the most celicious coffee in the world, but under existing condition danters cannot compete with the cheap abor employed on the coffee plantations of Brazil, Mexico, and other South Ameran countries, and hence it is that they vill ask Congress for protection

It seems to me that since the Supreme art's decision in the Porto Rican e ress would have power to levy a tax coffee imported from foreign coun-into Hawaii while admitting free of all Hawaii coffee into the United s noto Hawaii while admitting free of all Hawaii coffee into the United test and Territories. The duty on for coffee would give us protection and the our coffee growers to build up a comarket in the Territory. The farmous the United States are protected by tariff and why not extend like proint to the owners of coffee plantain Hawaii."

Not Always.

Not Always.

(From the Punxsutawney Spirit.)

Jim P-pking of Knox Township, was in town a Saturady, and incidentally told a cary about fill Sawyer, who lives in that community.

fill is a good-natured fellow, and has a strong ein of humor in his composition, but he stamers so that it is almost painful to hear him atompt to say anything. Bill was telking to a coman the other day with whom be was only highly acquainted, and, being somewhat embarassed, he stammered more than usual, whereupon he woman exclaimed: "My goodness, Mr. Sawer, do you always stutter like that?"

"N-n-n-n," replied Sawyer, "only wh-wh-wh-heu I t-t-t-talk."

ST. LOUIS FAIR PLANS.

A Prediction That the Exposition Will Eclinse All Others

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-Outlines of th working plans of the St. Louis World Fair of 1903 have been perfected and th ganization which has been formed, wit David Roland Francis, Secretary of th nterior under President Cleveland, at th ead of it, has already begun work. John chroers, manager of the "St. Louis West liche Post," who is now in New York, is for the fair, as well as a member of its committee on publicity. He is at the 1m perial Hotel, and when seen by a re porter showed even more than the aver age Western energy in his predictions of the success of the coming exposition.

"The Chicago Exposition was the best of its kind," he said, "but in St. Louis we will undoubtedly dethrone it from it in Michigan and Minnesota very nearly one-twelfth of the persons of school age are foreign born, but in Mississippi persons of school age are practically all of native birth, the foreign-born elegants all the States of the vast Louisiana Pur-

"This purchase is the event our World's Fair will celebrate. It clearly appears as history of the world during the nineteenth century. Statistics show that the States most immediately concerned in this fair— the States formed from the territory Jefferson bought for \$15,000,000 from France are now so nearly the mainstay not onof our American industrial system in the manufacturing States, but of Britain as well, that if our supplies were

and Minnesota, however, colored persons of school age constitute less than 1 per cent of all persons of school age.

The base of school age that 1 per cent of all persons of school age.

The base of school age that 1 per cent of all persons of school age. cent of all persons of school age.

Foreign-born males of militia age constitute in Minnesota 41.4 per cent, and in Michigan 30.5 per cent, of all the males of militia age, while in Mississippi practically all the males of this class are native Foreign white males of militia age sources, and the energy to make it the constitute in Minnesota 41.3 per cent, and ar ive white males of foreign parentage (Chicago set seemed high enough at the 37.5 per cent, of all the males of militia time, but in St. Louis we will work with-

in the nineteenth.

"The educational committee, of which I am chairman, will deal more especially with the education of America and of the world in schools, colleges, and universities, but the whole fair will show what education has meant for the human race from the invention of letters to the time when electricity and steam have almost abolished distance and have made all the peoples of the world neighbors.

"We will draw on the whole United States for talent to surpass the beauty of the Chicago Exposition. Our boildings will harmonize into a design of beauty the most celebrated examples of architecture in the world. The site is greatly superior in natural beauty to that of the Chicago Exposition."

FAST ELECTRIC CARS.

A Speed of Two Hundred Miles an Hour Claimed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-Within a few lays the American Elevated Railroad Company will emerge from rather mysterious obscurity with the announcement whe, on examination, he of an important transportation project. At least this was the staten departure for a trip across the border this afternoon. At the last meeting the othe United States, H. A. Taylor, Asongleton asserted was all placed, and

The basis of the project is a new form

CURRENT HUMOR.

A Big Day.

(From the Princeton Tiger.) (From the trunceton Higer.)

"Brethren and sisteren," said the Rev. Washgiton Johnson, "I hab demonstrated abstrusely
at de Lord hates a thief-dat he is not propitied by no offering. Therefo' I beg de pussion
r pussions who stole yo' pustor's hog to make no
officiation at de circulation of de offertory
hatter." datter."
Note.-The collection beat all previous re-

Burning Red.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

New Verbs.

(From an Exchange.)

The man who carelessly manufactures verbs to anit his convenience was speaking.
"Poor fellow," he said; "the suicided, you know."
"To escape disgrace, I suppose?" ventured a

tener.
"I believe so."
"What was the matter? Had he forgeried o erely misdemeanored?"

He Won.

(From an Exchange.) A man carried a pair of pantaloons back to his tailor and said: "I cannot wear these pants; they are tighter than my skin."

The tailor said: "I guess not. If you will prove that they are tighter than your skin I will make you a new pair for nothing."

The man replied: "I can sit down in my skin, but I cannot in those pantaloons."

Needed at Home (From the Philadelphia Press.)

"My good little man," said the visiting pastor
"I am afraid you have been fighting. A black eye
Don't you you want me to pray with you?"
"Naw," said the good little man, "run home
and pray with your own kid. He's got two
black eyes."

Prefers Checks.

exted the tailor.

The alderman started nervously, but quickly reovered himself. "I think," he said, endeavor
ag to speak carelessly, "that something in the
nature of a check would be more in my line."

Her Reasoning.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The British Electric Traction Company has buring the past year earned £600,000 in penny

Corey Johnson, who says he is the only man in Wilkesbarre county, Pa., who never rode on feam cars, is going to break his record in going to the Pan-American Exposition. He is sixty rears old, 3-1 a farmer,

Recent investigations have determined that the ferman sea coast in the vicinity of Hamburg is gradually sinking. Within the last fifty years it as subsided five feet, nine inches.

During the year 1900 no fewer than 272 rocks nd shouls which were dangerous to navigation were reported by the British Admiralty Survey bepartment. Nine sunken rocks were discovered y vessels striking on them.

A full-length marble statue of Dr. William Gilbert, the father of electrical science and author of "De Magnete," is to be erected at the instance of members of the medical profession at Colches-ter, England, his old home. Exports from France during the last six months

acreased \$17,430,000 over 1900; imports decreased \$13,740,000. Of the increase in exports \$17,000.000 is classed under manufactures, while at the same time manufactured imports decreased \$12,-

are entirely "dry," and twenty-one other have only one point at which liquor is sold. In seven-teen others liquor can be obtained only at two points. There are only seven out-and-out "wet" counties in the whole State.

Utopia is the hame of a small town in Sweden ose inhabitants make a business of tree culture, the course of a single generation the commu-ity has sold \$4,600,000 worth of trees, and pro-

The first Labor Day ever known was observed in Tokyo on April 3 last, The celebration was roposed and managed by the "Niroku Shispo," a ewspaper, "a friend of the laboring man." carcely ten days had passed after the first mountement of the "Niroku's" undertaking then more than 50,000 laborers eagerly secured seir tickets of admittance to the picnic.

Peter Dyer, the pond lily man from Niantic, Conn., brought in a floral curiosity the other morning. It was a lily stem which bore three With a view to the adoption of voting machines or elections in Boston, the Boston Board of Elec-ion Commissioners, of that city, is making a tour of the principal cities of New York, in which such machines have been used, and gathering informa-tion about their operation. Utica, Syracuse, and on about their operation. Utica, Syracuse, and thenectady are among the places which will be sited.

In handling fishes it requires a certain amount of care to avoid being cut by the fins, which in some species are to some extent poisonous. The Key West fisherman has an unbounded horror of being bitten by almost any kind of fish, as he fears blood poisoning will set in, although according to those who have studied the question, there seems to be very little foundation for this fear.

Apsley House, the London residence of the Dukes of Wellington, originally formed part of Hyde

A curious will case has just been decided by the courts in Minnesota. The witnesses stepped through a doorway into the adjoining room and

A new church was opened recently at Notting A new church was opened recently at Notting Hill, London, the chairs in which are most com-fortable and convenient, and nearly 400 of them-have been presented by individuals unable to give larger sums. They are not only furnished with accommodation for books and umbrellas, but there is a place between each chair for a hat, which solves the hat difficulty. They are also so far-tened together as to prevent the disagreeable noise when movable chairs are used.

Near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, a most comcalls are concerned, of a number of drain pipes consists of the recuse of an officioth factory. There are in England alone half a dozen cottages, not to speak of many summer houses, made wholly out of old preserved provision cans. The house of a foreman "winder" of a huge colliery near Barnsley contains five rooms, yet the whole of the outer walls and roof are made of meat and

There is a vast coal supply in Australia which

om \$100,000 to \$5,000,000. This stock, Mr. a cottage and boathouse that were made almost

There is a story illustrative of Japanese office holding, says a Tokyo correspondent in the "New York Post." A rich tourist who feared that his

Generally speaking, foreign matches make less noise when igniting than American matches. The majority of the latter crack like a pistol he world is indebted for several other func-nations are tipped. Sweden, to which country he world is indebted for several other func-ations in this line of business, originated what is called the "safety match," which will light may when scratched upon its own box. This re-ult is attained by putting one important in-predient of the friction compound, the phos-horus, on the box rather than on the match.

A curious preference of certain pigeons for he use of metallic objects in building their tests is noted by M. Maurice Dusolier in the Revue Scientifique." He asserts that several

It has been noticed that during thunderstorms incandescent lamps that are alight sud-denly brighten up very considerably, in some

In 1840, the Cunard steamship Britannia, built sea speed of about eight and one-half knots, for steam pressure was twelve pounds per square ich. She was 207 feet long, about 2,000 tons